

1

The Lady or the Tiger?



Thinking Ahead

1. Watch the video and check what happened to the four sailors on the lifeboat.

- They were unfortunately stuck somewhere far away from land.
- They lived mainly on sea turtles while they were trapped on the boat.
- The cabin boy died because he had drunk too much sea water.
- The captain drew lots to decide who could eat the little food that they had.
- The three sailors who eventually survived were arrested for murder.



Scan and Watch



Mini-Challenge

Task 1: Understanding Conflicts in a Story

Task 2: Understanding "a Plot Twist" and Learning to Create One

本活動內容請見《素養活動手冊》pp. 1-4

2. Look at the picture. Who do you see and what is this place? What may the people in the picture be doing?

In this picture, I see.... I think this place is.... They may....



Reading Strategy

Understanding Author's Intention with Different Kinds of Story Endings

A story's ending can affect how readers understand and remember it. There are several types of story endings. How an author chooses to end the story depends on his or her purpose in writing.

	which are raised
Resolved Ending	All the questions <u>raised</u> in the story are answered in a resolved ending, giving the readers the complete story.
Unresolved Ending	In an unresolved ending, not all the questions are answered, and new questions may <u>arise</u> . With this ending, the author intends to inspire curiosity about what happens next and encourage readers to read the story again.
Unexpected Ending	An unexpected ending involves a plot twist or a surprise that readers are not expecting. By choosing this kind of ending, the author hopes to make a strong impression the readers will remember.
Expanded Ending	An expanded ending describes the lives of the characters after the main event of the story. This ending often means that the author is planning a sequel to the story.

- Match the endings to the story on the next page with the following descriptions.

	Descriptions	Endings
<u>B</u>	Heinz wondered what he should do...	(A) Resolved Ending
<u>D</u>	Heinz's wife recovered some years later.	(B) Unresolved Ending
<u>A</u>	Heinz still could not afford the drug, and his wife died in the end.	(C) Unexpected Ending
		(D) Expanded Ending

- Create an unexpected ending to the story on the next page within three sentences.

Heinz's wife was dying from a rare form of cancer. The doctors told him that her only hope of survival was an advanced drug that had just come on the market. The drug was very expensive, and Heinz could not afford it.

Heinz borrowed money from his friends and family, but he still didn't have enough to buy the drug. His only remaining option was to speak to the drug manufacturer. Heinz explained that his wife was dying and requested permission to buy the drug at a reduced price. The drug manufacturer said the drug had been extremely costly to produce, and now he must try to make a profit from it. Therefore, he refused Heinz's request. Heinz was desperate to save his wife, and he was wondering what he should do....



課文學習重點表

* 句型標註：句型 語用

Once upon a time in a faraway, isolated kingdom, ¹there lived a king ²who ruled the land with an iron fist. This king ³was considered to be unfair and cruel, primarily because of his “unique” sense of justice. ⁴Each time a man was accused of a crime, the king ⁵would never rely on evidence to prove the man’s guilt or innocence. ⁶Rather, he believed that the gods decided the suspect’s fate and insisted that the suspect be put ⁷on public trial. ⁸The accused would be brought to the center of ⁹an amphitheater ¹⁰filled with people. ¹¹Directly opposite the person on trial would be two closed doors, ¹²exactly alike and side by side. The accused person would ¹³then be forced to open one of the two doors.

As identical as the doors looked, ¹⁴what ¹⁵lay behind them was very different. Behind one door was a fierce, ¹⁶man-eating tiger, and behind the other was a beautiful young woman. ¹⁷In other words, one door would ultimately lead to death for the accused, ¹⁸while the other would lead to glory. The king believed that if someone was genuinely guilty, he would choose the door to the tiger and ¹⁹be eaten alive. If, ²⁰on the other hand, he was truly innocent, fate would guide him toward the door ²¹hiding the beautiful woman. The king would then ²²allow him to marry this woman. Spectators at these trials never knew in advance ²³whether they would witness a terrifying death or a grand wedding.

The king had a daughter ²⁴whom he cherished ²⁵above all else in the world. What the royal father didn’t know, ²⁶however, was that the princess had a secret lover. As handsome and honorable as this young man was, he came from a family of very low social status in the kingdom and was by no means a worthy match for the princess. One day, the princess and her secret lover ²⁷were seen embracing passionately in the palace garden. When the king ²⁸became aware of their romance, he immediately ordered that the young man be thrown in jail to ²⁹await trial.

³⁰Not long after, the day arrived when the accused was brought before the two doors. The amphitheater ³¹had never been so full, and the entire kingdom was curious to learn the young lover’s fate. Terrified at the thought of death, he nervously paced back and forth ³²as the people of the kingdom watched. He also ³³looked to the princess for help, ³⁴hoping that she would know ³⁵which door hid the beautiful woman and which hid the terrible tiger. His eyes desperately ³⁶begged her for a clue.

The princess felt tragically conflicted. She did not want her true love to be torn apart by a wild beast. However, she couldn’t stand the thought of him marrying someone else, either. Shaking with anxiety, she made her decision. To instruct her lover ³⁷which door to open, the princess made a subtle movement with her hand, a sign she was sure none but he would see. ³⁸After seeing this gesture, the young man slowly approached one of the doors. All the onlookers waited with bated breath as he leaned forward to open it....

★表重要文法觀念與句型結構

◎表重要搭配詞、轉承詞、介系詞等

重點	核心考點
句型：S + suggest/order/recommend/insist/advise/demand that + S (+ should) + VR....	★
語用：(As +) adj./adv. + as + S + V, S + V	★
1. there + 狀態動詞 + N	
2. 主格關係代名詞who	
3. be considered to be 被視為是……	★
4. each time 每當	

重點	核心考點
5. would表「過去習慣」	
6. rather作為轉承語	
7. on (...) trial 受審判	◎
8. the + p.p./adj.作為名詞	
9. 簡化形容詞子句而來的過去分詞片語	★
10. be filled with 充滿	
11. 地方副詞片語放句首的倒裝句	★
12. exactly用於加強語氣	
13. then作為時間轉承語	
14. what作為複合關係代名詞	
15. lay為lie的過去式	
16. N-V-ing複合形容詞	
17. in other words 換言之 (轉承語)	
18. while <i>conj.</i> 而 (表對比)	
19. be eaten alive 活活被生吃	
20. 轉承語on the other hand	
21. 簡化形容詞子句而來的現在分詞片語	★
22. allow + sb. + to VR 允許某人做某事	
23. whether表「是否」	
24. 受格關係代名詞whom	
25. above <i>prep.</i> 勝過；優於	
26. 轉承語however	
27. be seen + V-ing 被撞見正……	★
28. become aware of 得知	◎
29. await <i>vt.</i> 等待 (= wait for)	
30. not long after 不久後	
31. 過去完成式 (had + p.p.)	★
32. as表「當……的時候」	★
33. look to + sb. + for help 尋求某人幫助	
34. 簡化對等子句而來的分詞構句	★
35. which...為間接問句當受詞	
36. beg sb. for... 請求某人給予……	◎
37. which ...+ to + VR 名詞片語	
38. 簡化副詞子句而來的分詞構句	★

Reading Selection



Normal 1~5
Slow 6~10



課文動畫
課文朗讀

Track 1, 6

Language Highlight 01

In Paragraph 2, there are two expressions (a conjunction and a linking phrase) used to express a contrast. Find these two expressions and circle them. Also, identify the ideas that are contrasted.

答案請見課文p. 7圈起處與劃線處

Once upon a time in a faraway, isolated¹ kingdom, there lived a king who ruled the land with an iron fist². This king was considered to be unfair and cruel, primarily³ because of his “unique” sense of justice³. Each time a man was accused⁴ of a crime, the king would never rely on evidence to prove the man’s guilt⁵ or innocence. ⁴ (解析請見T-7) Rather, he believed that the gods decided the suspect’s⁶ fate. **Rather/ Instead** and insisted⁷ that the suspect be put on public trial. **The insisted that the suspect (should) be put on public trial.**

“

In other words, one door would ultimately lead to death for the accused, while the other would lead to glory.

”

There ^{vi.} lived ^{S.} a king ^{adj. cl.} who ruled the land with an iron fist.

倒裝句: 1. 地方副詞介副詞放句首. (e.g.)

2. 動詞是及物動詞 (vi). Here comes the bus.

3. 主詞是一般名詞, 非代名詞. Here it comes.

The king was considered to be unfair and cruel.

consider
think A to be B ⇒ A be considered to be B.
thought

think of
look on / upon
view A as B ⇒ A be thought of / looked on / upon as B.
viewed
↪ 視A為B.

the accused/ accused people

accused would be brought to the center of an **amphitheater***

10 **filled with people**. Directly **opposite**⁸ the person on trial would be two closed doors, exactly alike and **side by side**.

The accused person would then be forced to open one of the two doors.

Track 2, 7 1

02 As **identical**⁹ as the doors looked, what lay behind them

15 **was very different**. Behind one door was a fierce, man-eating tiger, and behind the other was a beautiful young woman. In other words, one door would **ultimately**¹⁰ lead

the accused/ accused people

to death for the accused, **while** the other would lead to

glory¹¹. The king believed that if someone was genuinely

20 **guilty**, he would choose the door to the tiger and be eaten

alive. If, **on the other hand**, he was truly innocent, fate would

guide him toward the door hiding the beautiful woman. The

6 (本段6~7解析請見T-8)

king would then **allow him** to marry this woman. Spectators

at these trials never knew **in advance** whether they would

25 **witness**¹² a **terrifying**¹³ death or a **grand** wedding. **grand** 雄偉的、壯麗的、主要的

Track 3, 8

1 (本段中譯及解析請見T-8) adj. cl

03 The king had a daughter whom he **cherished**¹⁴ above

all else in the world. What the **royal**¹⁵ father didn't know,

What/ The thing which

however, was **that** the princess had a secret lover. As

that S+V/名詞子句, that不能略

handsome and honorable as this young man was, he came

Although this young man was handsome and honorable

30 from a family of very low social **status**¹⁶ in the kingdom

amphitheater which was filled with people
be filled with/ be full of

Reading Strategy

Understanding

Author's Intention with
Different Kinds of
Story Endings

- Read the story and check which kind of ending this story has.
 - Resolved Ending
 - Unresolved Ending
 - Unexpected Ending
 - Expanded Ending

Note the Details

1. How did the king deal with a man who was accused of a crime?

He had the accused choose between two doors and let the gods decide his fate.

2. At the trial, what would happen if the accused chose the door that led to glory?

He would marry the gorgeous young woman behind the door.

3. What did the king do after he found out about his daughter's secret lover?

The king threw him in jail to await trial.

As identical as the doors looked, what lay behind them was very different.

the thing which

lie-lay-lain

跟步子句的特殊強調句型: although though 引導句子裡的 形容詞 副詞 句首

原句: Although the doors looked identical (adj.) lie-lay-lain 躺
Though lie-tied-tied 騙

^S The thing which lay behind them ^{adj. cl.} was ^{v.} very different. lay-laid-laid 放
what (複合關係) 引導的句子是名詞句。 下蛋。

Behind one door was a fierce, man-eating tiger.

A fierce, man-eating tiger was behind one door.
a tiger which ate man

Behind the other was a beautiful young woman.
one... the other...

直述假設極有可能發生.

glory¹¹. The king believed that if someone was genuinely guilty, he would choose^{v1} the door to the tiger and be eaten^{v2 4} alive. If⁵, on the other hand, he was truly innocent, fate would guide him toward the door hiding the beautiful woman. The

the door which hid the beautiful woman.

and was **worthy** 有價值的、值得尊敬的 a worthy match for the princess. One day, the princess and her secret lover ³ were seen embracing passionately in the **palace**¹⁷ garden. When the king became aware of their romance, he immediately **ordered** that the **...the young man (should) be thrown in jail to await trial.** young man be thrown in **jail**¹⁸ to await trial.

Track 4, 9 ¹

04 Not long after, the day arrived when **the accused** was brought before the two doors. The amphitheater ² had never been so full, and the entire kingdom was curious to learn the **Since he**³ **was terrified at the thought of death** young lover's fate. **Terrified at the thought of death**, he nervously **paced**¹⁹ **back and forth** as the people of the kingdom watched. He also looked to the princess for help, **hoping/ and hoped...** hoping that she would know which door hid the beautiful woman and which hid the terrible tiger. His eyes desperately ⁵ begged her for a **clue**²⁰.

Track 5, 10

(本段中譯及解析請見T-9)

05 The princess felt tragically conflicted. She did not want her true love to be **torn apart** by a wild beast. **However,** she ¹ **couldn't stand the thought of him marrying someone he marry someone else** ² **As she shook with anxiety,** else, either. **Shaking with anxiety**²¹, she made her decision. To **instruct**²² her lover which door to open, the princess made a **subtle**²³ movement with her hand, **a sign** **adj. cl** she was sure **none but** he would see. ⁴ After seeing this **After he saw this gesture,** gesture, the young man slowly approached one of the doors.

day, the princess and her secret lover were seen embracing passionately in the **palace**¹⁷ garden. When the king became

All the **onlookers*** waited **with bated breath*** as he **leaned²⁴** forward to open it....

—Adapted from “The Lady, or the Tiger?” by Frank Stockton, rewritten by Mark Darvill



Think and Reflect

1. If you were the princess, which door would you instruct your lover to open? Why?

If I were the princess, I...

Think about...

what would happen
who would suffer the consequence
who would get the benefit

2. From your point of view, apart from punishment, what are some other proper ways to deal with a person who commits a crime?

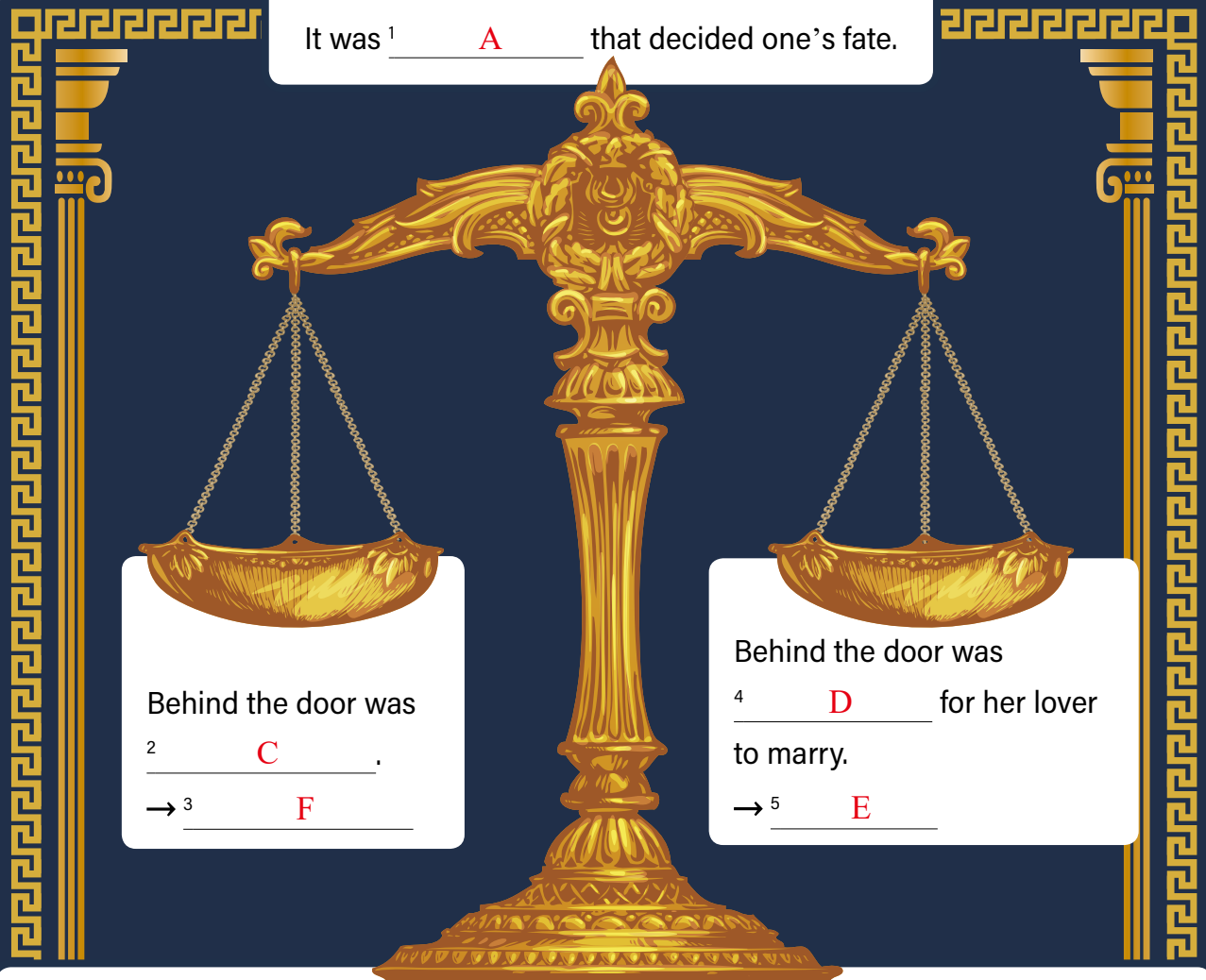
From my point of view, another proper way would be to....

Think about...

religion
education
job opportunities
the social environment

Graphic Organizer

A **dilemma** is a situation in which someone has to make a difficult choice because each option is equally bad. Use the graphic organizer to review the princess's dilemma. Complete the graphic organizer by matching the following statements from the passage.



It was ¹ A that decided one's fate.

Behind the door was ² C .
→ ³ F

Behind the door was ⁴ D for her lover to marry.
→ ⁵ E

Her lover is handsome and honorable, but not ⁶ B for her.
→ ⁷ G

- (A) the gods
- (B) a worthy match
- (C) a fierce, man-eating tiger
- (D) a beautiful young woman
- (E) Her lover would marry someone else.
- (F) Her lover would be torn apart by the wild beast.
- (G) She was tragically conflicted about her lover's trial.

Comprehension Practice

General Understanding

D 1. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) Everlasting love.
- (B) Youth and beauty.
- (C) The power of silence.
- (D) A tough choice to make.

Key Details

C 2. Which of the following is NOT true about the king?

- (A) He had an unreasonable sense of justice.
- (B) He believed the gods would punish a guilty man.
- (C) He thought the young man was a perfect match for his daughter.
- (D) He wasn't aware of his daughter's romance in the beginning.

Inference

C 3. What can we infer from the passage?

- (A) A fierce tiger eventually tore the young man apart.
- (B) The princess didn't know what lay behind each door.
- (C) The princess's secret lover didn't want to die at the trial.
- (D) The entire kingdom felt sorry for the honorable young man.

Author's Purpose

A 4. What may be the author's purpose in not giving an ending to the story?

- (A) To encourage a discussion about human nature.
- (B) To demonstrate the selflessness of the princess.
- (C) To show the importance of making a good decision.
- (D) To persuade readers to accept the king's sense of justice.

Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

Words for Production Track 11~12

completely/entirely isolated 完全孤立

1. **isolated**

[ˈaɪsəl,etɪd]

isolate

[ˈaɪsəl,et]

isolation

[ˌaɪsəlˈeɪʃən]

▶ **adj. 偏遠的** far away or separate from others

• For people who live in **isolated areas**, it can take hours to reach the nearest hospital. 對於住在偏遠地區的人們來說，到達最近的醫院要花好幾個小時。

▶ **adj. 孤獨的；孤立的**

• Since Mary has to complete most of her tasks alone, she often **feels isolated** at work. 因為Mary必須獨自完成大部分的工作，她工作時經常覺得孤單。

▶ **vt. 隔離；孤立**

• The vet **isolated** the puppy **from** the other dogs because it was sick. 因為這隻幼犬生病了，獸醫將牠與其他狗兒隔離開來。

▶ **n. [U] 隔離**

• The patient with the contagious disease has been **held in isolation** in the hospital for a week. 這名得了傳染病的病人已經在醫院被隔離一個星期了。

▶ **n. [U] 孤立；孤獨**

• **Isolation from** family and friends can lead to mental health problems such as depression. 不和家人朋友往來會導致像憂鬱症之類的心理健康問題。

chiefly

2. **primarily**

[praɪˈmerɪli]

primary

[ˈpraɪ,merɪ]

primary goal/objective 主要的目標

primary concern 主要的關切點

▶ **adv. 主要地** **mainly**; for the most part

• This author primarily writes children's books, but she has also written a few short novels for young adults.

這名作者以寫童書為主，但她也為青年寫了一些短篇小說。

▶ **adj. 主要的**

• As a **customer service representative**, your **primary responsibility** is to answer phone calls and e-mails from customers. 作為客服人員，你的主要責任是接聽顧客來電以及回覆顧客的電子郵件。

3. **justice**

[ˈdʒʌstɪs]

▶ **n. [U] 正義；公平** the condition of being fair and reasonable

• The parents of the eight-year-old boy are **demanding justice** after their son was bullied at school. 這名八歲男孩在學校受到霸凌，他的父母正要求討回公道。

▶ **n. [U] 公正**

• Under our country's laws, we all have a right to freedom and justice, regardless of our **race, age, or sex**.

在國家的法律保障下，不論我們的種族、年齡或性別為何，我們全都享有自由和正義的權利。

- (1) be held/kept/placed in isolation 被隔離
- (2) international/political/social/geographical isolation 國際／政治／社交／地理孤立（狀態）
- (3) isolation from... 孤立於……

以傳染病防治的角度來看，isolation和quarantine是兩種不同的防疫手段：

isolation譯為「隔離」，是將確診的傳染病患者與未染病的正常人隔開（隔離對象為已確診病患）。

quarantine譯為「檢疫」，是將可能染病者集中並限制行動以觀察是否發病（對象為可能染病者）。

(1) fight/protest/speak out/struggle against injustice 反抗／抗議／公開發聲反對／抵抗不公平

- (2) do sb. an injustice 冤枉某人；待某人不公正
- We may have been doing Kevin an injustice. He was telling the truth at that time.

justice *n.* [U] 司法制度；法律制裁

- Thanks to the swift action taken by the police, the criminal was brought to justice (被繩之以法) and is now in jail.

(1) The Ministry of Justice 法務部

(2) justice system 司法制度

justify *vt.* 合理化

- The end justifies the means. (為達目的，不擇手段。)
- Nothing can justify such violence against children.

just *adj.* 公平的；正義的

反 unjust; unrighteous

- The kingdom was governed by a just ruler.

bring sb. to justice

injustice

[ɪnˈdʒʌstɪs]

n. [U, C] 不公平

- In today's world, no child should suffer the **injustice of not having enough to eat.** 在今天的世界，沒有一個孩子應當遭受吃不飽這種不公平的對待。
- The country's government apologized for the injustices against **aboriginal people** that had occurred in the past. 這個國家的政府為了過往對原住民不公平的對待而道歉。

4. **accuse**

[əˈkjuːz]

vt. 指控 to claim that someone has done something wrong or committed a crime

- Mary was the only person in the house on the day the diamond disappeared, so everyone **accused s.b of V-ing/ N** **accused her of the theft.** 那顆鑽石消失當天，Mary是唯一在屋內的人，因此每個人都指控她偷竊。

5. **guilt**

[ɡɪlt]

n. [U] 犯罪；罪行 the fact of having done something illegal 反 innocence

- The new evidence found by the police proves the man's guilt beyond all doubt. 警方發現的新證據證明該名男子有罪。

n. [U] 內疚

- Many working parents feel **a sense of guilt** for **being unable to spend more time with their children.** 許多上班族家長因為不能多花時間陪伴兒女而感到內疚。

adj. 有罪的 反 innocent

- After a long trial, the man **was found guilty of burning down the school.** 經過了漫長的審判，該名男子因燒毀學校而被判有罪。

guilty

[ˈɡɪltɪ]

prime/ murder suspect6. **suspect**

[ˈsʌspɛkt]

n. [C] 嫌疑犯 a person who is thought to have likely committed a crime or done something wrong

- The police are asking for the public's help in finding this man, who is the **prime suspect** in a murder case. 警方請民眾幫忙協尋此男子，他是一樁謀殺案的主嫌。

vt. 懷疑；猜想

- The doctor suspects that I have diabetes, but I'm still waiting for the results of my blood test. 醫生懷疑我有糖尿病，但我還在等抽血檢查的報告出爐。

vt. 懷疑（某人有罪）

- The police **suspected the woman of selling stolen jewels** since she got **a large amount of money** recently for an unknown reason. 警方懷疑這個女人販賣珠寶贓貨，因為她最近得了一大筆來路不明的錢。

suspect

[səˈspɛkt]

be/feel guilty about/at/over 對……感到內疚

- The daughter felt guilty about talking back to her parents.

accusation *n.* [C, U] 指控；指責

- The lawmaker is facing accusations of bribery.
- There was a **hint/tone of accusation** (暗含指責) in his voice when he asked her where she had been.

(1) **accusation against sb.** 對某人的指控

- There have been a number of serious accusations against the police officer.

(2) **accusation that S + V...** 指控某人……

- The rebel army denied the accusation that they had forced civilians to be suicide bombers.

(3) **make/deny an accusation** 提出／否認指控

- The organization made some **unfounded accusations** (不實的指控) against **the** city government.

(1) **prove one's guilt** 證明某人有罪

(2) **admit one's guilt** 承認自己有罪

(1) a sense of guilt 罪惡感

(2) be **overwhelmed**/consumed/racked with guilt
深感內疚

- I was overwhelmed with guilt for not being able to prevent the accident from happening.

suspicion *n.* [C, U] 懷疑；嫌疑

- Detective Andrews wasn't sure who the guilty party was, but he had his suspicions.
- The police detained the suspect on suspicion of (涉嫌) arson.

字詞搭配

under suspicion of 涉嫌

- This man was under suspicion of selling illegal drugs.

suspicious *adj.* 可疑的；懷疑的

- The bus driver found a suspicious bag on a seat.
- William said he knew nothing about the money. His wife gave him a suspicious look.

7. insist

[ɪnˈsɪst]

vt. vi. 堅持 to demand that something happen or that someone do something

- **in spite of/ despite** Despite the cold weather outside, Tina's little brother **insisted that she (should) take** she take him to the park. 雖然外面天氣寒冷，Tina的弟弟堅持要她帶他去公園。
- Julia wanted to split the bill after their date, but Henry **insisted on** paying for both of their meals. 約會結束後Julia想平均分攤餐費，但Henry卻堅持都由他來買單。

8. opposite

[ˈɒpəzɪt]

the opposite sex 異性

the opposite side/effect 另一邊/相反的效果

opposite

[ˈɒpəzɪt]

prep. 在……對面 across from someone or something, usually facing them

- Leo and I sat opposite each other during dinner, so we had a chance to chat. Leo和我晚餐時相對而坐，所以我們有機會交談。

adj. (only before noun) 對面的；另一邊的

- Our hotel is **on the opposite side of town**, so it's going to take us almost an hour to get there. 我們的旅館在城裡的另一頭，所以我們幾乎要花一小時才能到達。

adj. (usually before noun) 相反的

- It can be difficult for me to discuss certain matters with Carol as we have **opposite opinions**. 我和Carol討論某些事情是很費力的，因為我們的意見相反。

be identical to/with 和……相同

- The ingredients in this generic drug should be identical to those in that brand-name drug.

9. identical

[aɪˈdentɪkəl]

adj. 完全相同的；極其相似的 exactly or essentially the same

- **According to my grandmother**, my face is **identical to** my mother's when she was my age. 外婆說媽媽在我現在的年紀時，我的臉和她的長得一模一樣。

10. ultimately

[ʌlˈtɪmətli]

adv. 最終；最後 in the end 同 finally; eventually

- Lisa **had difficulty deciding** which color to paint her bedroom. Ultimately, she chose green. Lisa很難決定用哪個顏色粉刷她的臥房。最後，她選了綠色。

ultimate

[ʌlˈtɪmət]

adj. 最後的

- The **ultimate goal** of this program is to help people find stable jobs with which they can support themselves and their families. 這個計畫最終的目標是幫助人們找到穩定的工作，藉此可以養活自己和家人。

11. glory

[ˈglɒri]

n. [U] 榮耀 praise received for doing something important or honorable

- After winning the final after a bitter struggle, Katie stood in the middle of the court, basking in the glory of her triumph. 在一場激烈的競爭後Katie贏得了決賽，她站在球場中央，沉浸在勝利的榮耀中。

insist 和 persist 的比較

insist指(尤其不顧反對)堅持認為某人應該做某事,或是某事應該要完成。後面的介系詞接 on。

persist指堅持到底不放棄做某事,後面的介系詞接 in; 另一個用法是指情況持續沒有改變。

- The runner persisted in finishing the race even though he had had a great fall on the track.
- The heavy rain persisted for several days, flooding some parts of the city.

insistence *n.* [U] 堅持

- The customer's insistence that the table he was going to use be sanitized again caused quite a stir.

• 字詞搭配 •

(1) **at one's insistence** 在某人的堅持要求下

- At his mother's insistence, Sam married a woman from a wealthy family.

(2) **insistence on** 堅持於……

- The manager's constant insistence on work efficiency drains the employees' energy.

建議 : **suggest/ propose/ recommend**

要求 : **ask/ demand/ require/ request**

堅持 : **insist/ urge/ maintain**

命令 : **order/ command**

opposite *n.* [C] 對立的人(或物); 對立面; 反面

- The rich are often thought to be happier than the poor, but the truth is usually the opposite (事實通常恰恰相反).

• 字詞搭配 •

(1) **exactly/precisely the opposite** 完全相反

- The app seems easy to use, but it is exactly the opposite.

(2) **do the opposite** 做相反的事; 唱反調

- Whatever the mother tells the kids, they just do the opposite.

(1) glorious views 壯麗的景色

(2) glorious victory/past 光榮的勝利／過去

or the Tiger?

glorious
[ˈglɒrɪəs]

adj. 壯麗的

- News of the army's glorious victory against the enemy led to celebrations all over the country.
- At the top of the mountain, hikers can enjoy glorious views of the sparkling blue lake below.
登山客站在山頂，得以欣賞下方波光粼粼的藍色湖泊的壯麗景色。

12. witness
[ˈwɪtnɪs]

vt. 目擊；親眼見證

to see something happen, especially a crime or an accident

- Several people witnessed the accident and said that the bike rider suddenly tried to cross in front of oncoming traffic.

witness
[ˈwɪtnɪs]

n. [C] 目擊者；見證人

有幾個人目睹這場意外，說單車騎士突然想要橫越迎面而來的車流。

同 eyewitness

- Since John was a witness to the crime, he was asked to appear in court to tell people what he had seen.
因為John是這起犯罪案件的目擊者，他被要求出庭，告訴大家他看見什麼。

13. terrifying
[ˈterəˌfaɪɪŋ]

adj. 可怕的 extremely scary

- The most terrifying experience of my life was when a plane I was on almost crashed. 我人生中最可怕的經驗是當我搭的那班飛機差點墜毀的那一刻。

terrified
[ˈterəˌfaɪd]

adj. 極度恐懼的

- Frank is terrified of spiders. He screams and runs away every time he sees one. Frank很怕蜘蛛，他每次看到就會尖叫逃跑。

terrify
[ˈterəˌfaɪ]

vt. 使恐懼

- The horror movie really terrified Tom, and he had trouble falling asleep that night.
這部恐怖片真的把Tom嚇破膽，那一晚他很難入睡。

14. cherish
[ˈtʃerɪʃ]

cherished adj. 珍愛的

vt. 珍愛

to love and protect someone or something that you care about deeply

- On his wedding day, Robert promised to love and to cherish his wife for the rest of his life. Robert在結婚那一天，承諾要終其一生珍愛妻子。

vt. 懷有、珍惜（記憶等）

- Although it is difficult to say goodbye to my late grandmother, I will always cherish the memories that I have of her.
雖然和已故祖母道別很困難，我將永遠珍惜那些有她的回憶。

witness *vt.* 是發生……的地點（或時間、組織等）；經歷過

- Recent months have witnessed a spike in sales of face masks.
- Throughout the years, this theater has witnessed thousands of world-class plays and musical performances.

(1) **be terrified of + N(P)** 因……感到恐懼

- The patient is terrified of the possibility of another operation.

(2) **be terrified that + S + V...** 十分害怕……

- The woman was terrified that her abusive husband would beat her after another round of drinking.

terrify sb. into (V-ing) sth. 威脅某人做某事

- The robbers terrified the bank manager into opening the vault.

royalty *n.* [C, usually pl.] 版稅

- Ethan's children's books bring in annual royalties of one million dollars.

15. **royal**

[ˈrɔɪəl]

royalty

[ˈrɔɪəlti]

adj. (only before noun) 皇家的；王室的 relating or belonging to a king or queen

- Several members of the royal family attended the event, including Prince William. 好幾個皇室成員參加這個活動，包括威廉王子。

n. [U] 王室成員

- Although Mary is a member of the royalty, she is very humble and considerate to us. 雖然Mary是王室成員，她卻非常謙卑，對我們很體貼。

16. **status**

[ˈstetəs]

the status quo 現況

Some people believe it is better to maintain the status quo across the Taiwan Strait rather than change it.

n. [U] 地位；身分 the social or professional position of someone or something as compared to that of others

- In the past, clothing made of silk was a symbol of high status, for only the rich could afford it. 在過去，絲質衣物是崇高地位的象徵，因為只有富有的人才穿得起。

17. **palace**

[ˈpæləs]

(1) royal/ancient palace 皇宮／古代宮殿

(2) the National Palace Museum

國立故宮博物院

n. [C] 宮殿 a large house that is the official home of an important person, such as a king, queen, or president

- The royal palace is one of the most beautiful and grand buildings in this country. 這座皇宮是這個國家最美麗壯觀的建築物之一。

prison

18. **jail**

[dʒeɪl]

n. [U] 監獄 a place where people are kept as part of punishment for their crimes

- Thankfully, the men who kidnapped the little boy have been caught and will be in jail for a long time. 所幸綁架小男孩的這些男人已經被逮捕，他們將會在牢裡待上很長的一段時間。

19. **pace**

[peɪs]

vi. vt. 來回踱步 to walk in one direction and back again several times, usually because one is nervous or worried

pace back and forth

- When I saw Nancy pacing up and down in the hallway, I knew something was wrong. 當我看見Nancy在走道來回踱步時，我知道事情不對勁了。
- I paced the room, thinking about how to tell my mom that I had ruined her favorite sweater. 我在房間來回踱步，思考如何告訴媽媽我把她最喜愛的毛衣弄壞了。

pace

[pes]

n. sing. (移動的) 速度；步速

- We'll need to **keep a steady pace** if we want to make it to the top of the mountain before sunset.
如果我們要趕在日落前攻頂的話，就需要保持穩定的速度。

20. clue

[klu]

have no clue 毫無頭緒

I have no clue as to why Chloe has been acting so strangely lately.

n. [C] 提示；線索 something that helps you solve a problem or mystery

- Each team will be given three **clues** to the puzzle and will have five minutes to complete it.
每一組都會得到這個謎語的三個提示，並有五分鐘來完成。

21. anxiety

[æŋ`zaiəti]

be anxious for/about 為……感到焦慮

- Mr. Lin was so anxious about the upcoming medical procedure that he couldn't sleep well at night.

n. [U, C] 焦慮；憂慮 the state of feeling nervous or worried about what might happen

- Ivan is experiencing **intense anxiety** about moving out of his parents' house and living alone for the first time.
對於要搬出父母的家，第一次獨自生活，Ivan感到十分焦慮。
- Brian has job anxieties. He has difficulty falling asleep every Sunday night. **have difficulty/problems/trouble/a hard time (in) V-ing**
Brian有工作焦慮症。每逢星期天晚上，他都很難入睡。

anxious

[`æŋkʃəs]

adj. 焦慮的

- James was so **anxious about** the exam that he barely slept the night before it.
James對那場考試焦慮到前一晚幾乎沒睡。

22. instruct

[ɪn`strʌkt]

vt. 指示；命令 to tell someone to do something, especially in a formal way

- The teacher instructed the students to put their textbooks away and get ready for the test. 老師指示學生把課本收起來，準備考試。

instruction

[ɪn`strʌkʃən]

n. usually pl. 指示；命令

- The special forces received instructions to shoot at will when confronting any of the terrorists. 特種部隊接到命令，遇到任何一個恐怖分子時，可任意射擊。

instructor

[ɪn`strʌktə]

n. [C] 教練

- Amy works as a swimming instructor at the local pool and teaches children how to swim.
Amy在當地的游泳池當游泳教練，教孩子如何游泳。

instructions *n. pl.* 操作指南；用法說明

- Read the instructions carefully before using the washing machine.

subtlety *n.* [U] 微妙；難以分辨

- The subtlety of the investigator's questions managed to catch the suspect off guard and make him plead guilty.

23. **subtle**

[ˈsʌtl]

adj. 不易察覺的；淡淡的 not obvious; difficult to notice **反** noticeable; obvious

- This sponge cake has the perfect amount of sweetness and a subtle taste of honey.

這個海綿蛋糕甜味恰到好處，並有淡淡的蜂蜜味。

24. **lean**

[lin]

lean *adj.* 瘦的

- John is a lean and energetic boy.

vi. 前俯；傾斜 to move or bend one's body in a particular direction

- The man leaned forward to get a closer look at the tiny fish inside the tank. 這個男子前傾身體，為了近一點觀看魚缸裡的小魚。

vi. 倚靠

- Please don't touch or lean against the wall because the paint is still wet.

請不要觸摸或倚靠牆壁，因為油漆未乾。

Idioms and Phrases Track 13

1. **once upon a time** 從前；很久以前 a long time ago, often used at the beginning of stories

- Once upon a time, there was a beautiful princess who lived in a land full of magical creatures. 從前有一位美麗的公主，她住在一個滿是神奇生物的國度裡。

2. **rule (...) with an iron fist** 以鐵腕手段治理…… to rule an area or a group of people in a very strict way

- Most of my coworkers **are scared of** our boss, who rules the company with an iron fist.
我大部分的同事都害怕我們的老闆，他以鐵腕手段管理公司。

3. **side by side** 並列地；並肩地 beside each other

- The couple sat side by side and watched in silence as the sun rose over the mountains.
這對夫婦肩並肩坐著，靜靜觀看太陽升上山峰。

4. **by no means** 絕非；一點也不 **in no way; not at all**

- Although the movie has received high praise from the audience, it is by no means the best work of this director. 雖然這部電影獲得觀眾的好評，但它絕不是這位導演最好的作品。

5. **back and forth** 來回地 moving repeatedly from one direction to another

- The boy played catch with his father in the yard, throwing the ball back and forth for over an hour.

男孩和父親在院子玩接球遊戲，他們把球來回丟擲超過一個小時。

同 to and fro; backwards and forwards

2. **rule (...)** with an iron fist 以鐵腕手段治理…… 同 rule with an iron hand; rule with a rod of iron (英式)

- The commander ruled with an iron fist, but his men respected him even more as a result.

• 延伸補充 •

(1) a firm hand 鐵腕；嚴格紀律

- The naughty children need a firm hand to make them behave.

(2) an iron fist in a velvet glove 外柔內剛的人

- Mrs. Miller might seem like a nice lady, but in fact she's an iron fist in a velvet glove.

side by side 並行不悖；相安無事

- The national park showcases how ecotourism and wildlife can exist side by side (並行共存).

• 延伸補充 •

有類似結構的片語尚有：hand in hand (手牽著手)、arm in arm (臂挽著臂)、shoulder to shoulder (肩並肩)、face to face (面對面)、neck to neck (旗鼓相當；不相上下)。

4. **by no means** 絕非；一點也不同 同 in no way; not at all; under no circumstances

- In my opinion, tablets are by no means the perfect replacement for a laptop computer.

• 延伸補充 •

(1) by all means 當然可以；沒問題

- “Can I borrow your book?” “By all means.”

(2) by means of... 借助……

- According to recent research, chimpanzees that have been taught to communicate by means of sign language have been observed to use language in playful ways.

tear (v)tear-tore-torn 撕裂

tear (n)眼淚

6. **tear (...)** apart (把……) 撕裂 to violently separate something into two or more pieces

- Terry was so upset that he tore the contract apart and threw the pieces onto the ground.
Terry 沮喪到撕毀合約，還把碎紙扔到地上。

7. **none but** 僅有 only

- None but Julie's father knows the difficulties that she went through during her time abroad.
僅有 Julie 的爸爸知道她出國期間所遭遇的種種困難。

Words for Recognition Track 14

1. **amphitheater** [ˈæmfəˌθiətər] n. [C] 圓形露天競技場
2. **onlooker** [ˈɒn,lʊkər] n. [C] 旁觀者
3. **with bated breath** [wɪθ ˈbetɪd ˈbreθ] phr. 屏息地；焦急地

Word Power



amphitheater

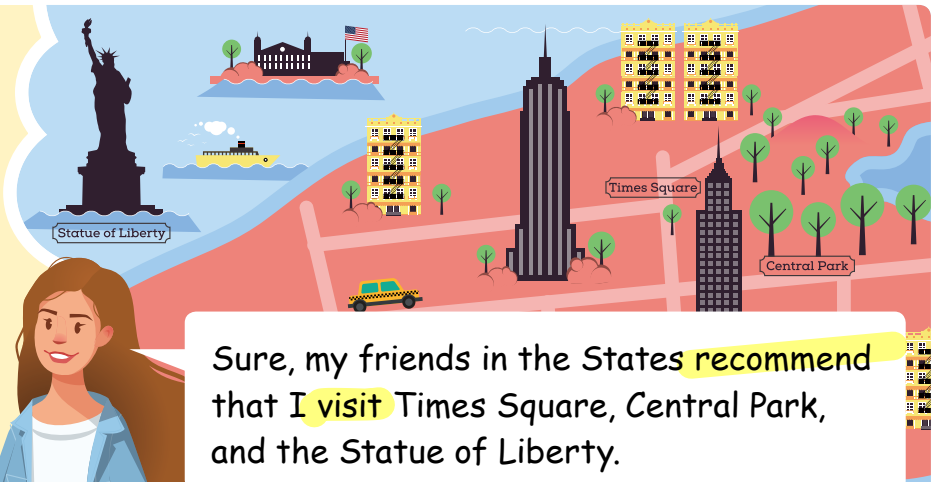


amphitheatre



Sentence Pattern

Rita told me that you're going to New York. Will you visit any specific spots?



Sure, my friends in the States recommend that I visit Times Square, Central Park, and the Statue of Liberty.

在此語境中，女孩在美國的朋友推薦她造訪三大知名景點，因此使用「recommend that + S + VR...」的句型，來表達建議某人應該去做一件事情。

S + suggest/order/recommend/insist/advise/demand that + S (+ should) + VR....

1. 此句型用於表達某人認為某件事很重要，因此建議或要求另一個人採取某種行動。適用此句型的動詞多表示「堅持、建議、命令、要求」的語意，此類動詞常見的有：
 - (1) 堅持：insist
 - (2) 建議：suggest、advise、recommend、propose
 - (3) 命令：order、command
 - (4) 要求、請求：demand、request
2. 在that引導的子句中，動詞須使用原形動詞或「should + 原形動詞」。
 - The police officer ordered that the robber (should) drop his weapon and lie down on the ground.
 - The upcoming flu season may be severe, so doctors advise that everyone (should) get a flu shot.

Examples

1. Rather, he believed that the gods decided the suspect's fate and insisted that the suspect be put on public trial. (line 7)

2. When the king became aware of their romance, he immediately ordered that the young man be thrown in jail to await trial. (line 33)

Practice A

Complete the following sentences using the above pattern and the given words. The first one has been done for you.

1. It seems that a war is going to break out, and thus the king has ordered that all men over eighteen join the army (all men / over eighteen / join the army).
2. It's boiling hot outside, but our coach insists that every one of us run twenty laps (every one of us / run / twenty laps).
3. Brian felt ill, so he went to a doctor. The doctor advised that Brian take a week off and rest in bed (Brian / take a week off / and / rest in bed).
4. Before the performance started, the host requested that all smartphones be turned off or set to silent mode (all smartphones / turn off / or / set to silent mode).

Practice B

Read the following dialogues and complete the sentences using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

1. Lisa: I've put on so much weight recently. What can I do?
John: Why don't you go on a diet and work out three times a week?
→ John suggested that Lisa go on a diet and work out three times a week.
2. Mike: It's getting so late. I've got to go.
Josh: You really must stay for dinner.
→ Josh insisted that Mike stay for dinner.
3. Tony: What can I do to strengthen my muscles?
Doctor: It would be a good idea for you to do some weightlifting.
→ The doctor recommended that Tony do some weightlifting (to strengthen his muscles).
4. Sam: Shall we discuss this issue today?
Chairman: It's almost dinnertime. Let's discuss it at the next meeting.
→ The chairman proposed that the issue be discussed at the next meeting.

Language in Use

Explore & Discover

Although I am nervous
Nervous as I am
As nervous as I am

Giving a speech is never something I'm good at. As nervous as I am, I'd like to say a few words. Tonight I want to express my appreciation of your support over all these years. I'm honored to end my baseball career here in my home country.



Read the first two contexts carefully and mark the rest in the same way.

1. Sam had already worked for ten hours nonstop. (As) tired as he was, he didn't take a rest.
2. The car hit a man crossing the street and sped away, and I tried to chase it. Yet, (as) fast as I drove, I just couldn't catch up with it.
3. Mr. Jackson is a very wealthy businessman. (As) rich as he is, he never looks down on the poor.
4. Sandy is the smartest student in my class. However, (as) smart as she is, she can't solve this difficult math problem.
5. Cathy was really stubborn. (As) hard as I tried, I just couldn't make her change her mind.
6. Fred is a very nice guy. Yet, (as) kind and generous as he is, he isn't really Jane's cup of tea.

From the sentences, we can infer that when people start a sentence using "(as)... as...," they try to _____.

- explain why an event happened and offer a suggestion
- highlight a condition and introduce an unexpected outcome
- compare two similar people or things and provide a new viewpoint

Examples

1. As identical as the doors looked, what lay behind them was very different. (line 14)
2. As handsome and honorable as this young man was, he came from a family of very low social status in the kingdom and was by no means a worthy match for the princess. (line 28)

Apply & Practice

As the saying goes, “Never judge a book by its cover.” Likewise, we should never judge an animal by its appearance. Behind every animal hides an amazing world that we don’t know much about. Form groups of four and look for two amazing facts about one animal. Write down these two facts using “(as)...as...” and share them with your classmates. The following is an example for your reference.

**Amazing
Facts
about
Hummingbirds**

- Hummingbirds are the smallest of all bird species. **As tiny as they are**, one hummingbird can drink from 1,000 flowers and eat between 400 and 500 insects in a single day.
- Hummingbirds can fly forward, backward, and even hover in the air. **As remarkable as their flying abilities are**, they cannot walk or hop.

**Amazing
Facts
about**

- _____

- _____

L

Listening Strategy



Track 15



Vocabulary Preview

Listen and repeat.

1. allowance

2. financially

3. application

4. cherish

Work with a partner. Guess the meanings of the underlined words in the sentences and match a definition to each one.

A 1. Emma hasn't got a job and has no income, so she is still financially dependent on her parents.

C 2. Every month, Peter will receive a sufficient allowance from his father.

D 3. Linda's application for the job has been rejected.

B 4. Annie really cherishes her doll. That's why she always keeps it in very good condition.

Definitions:

(A) in a way that is connected with money

(B) to value or to love someone or something a lot

(C) an amount of money given to someone on a regular basis

(D) a formal written request for permission to get a job or attend a university

Listening Strategy

Listening for Agreement and Disagreement

When you listen to a conversation or discussion, listening for key expressions will help you understand whether the speakers agree or disagree with each other. Below are some examples that signal agreement and disagreement.

Agreement

- *I couldn't agree more.*
- *I (totally) agree with you. / I (totally) agree that...*
- *Absolutely! / Definitely!*
- *That's a good point.*

Disagreement

- *I don't think so.*
- *That's not the way I see it.*
- *I don't feel the same way.*
- *I see your point, but...*

Listen for the Gist

Listen and check the correct answer.

What is the dialogue mainly about?

- Different money values.
- Options for college applications.
- Opinions about having a part-time job.

Listen for Details

Listen again and check whether each speaker agrees or disagrees with the opinion of the previous speaker.

	1 st speaker	2 nd speaker	3 rd speaker	4 th speaker	5 th speaker
	Annie	Billy	Cindy	David	Emily
Agree		✓	✓		✓
Disagree				✓	